

## FROM THE SOUTH.

**General Davidson's Raid—Destruction of the Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Northwestern Railroads.**

A FIGHT NEAR YAZOO CITY.  
From The Richmond Whig, Dec. 15.

On the 2d a telegram from Benton via Canton was received by The *Meridian Courier*, which stated that the rebels, having crossed the river the night before, were skirmishing with our pickets on the morning of the 1st. According to the information received through a negro who had escaped from them, the Yankees destroyed permanently occupying Yazoo City.

On the 3d a dispatch was received from Devea, Yazoo County, by the same journal:

"The fight yesterday was at Cooper's Church, on the Yazoo City road, about 10 miles west. The Yankees force was two regiments. They were completely routed, twenty-three prisoners were captured, including a lieutenant. They carried away most of their wounded. Their entire loss is between seventy and a hundred. Our loss is one killed and six wounded. A large quantity of arms and equipments, and several horses were captured."

**THE MOBILE AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD—CUT AT POLLARD, ALA.**

From The Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 22.

Several days since a raiding party came up from Pensacola, and cut the Mobile and Northern Railroad at Pollard's, seventy-two miles northeast of Mobile, and then retired.

**ANOTHER PARTY ON THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.**

From The Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 22.

Official information has been received here that a column of 5,000 of the enemy are on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, north of its crossing of the Mississippi Railroad.

**CONDITION OF ATLANTA.**

From The Richmond Whig, Dec. 22.

Gov. Howard, disappointed by Gov. Brown to break into the possession of Atlanta, Ga., have freed the *Meridian Courier*, returned and submitted a report of the state of the city.

The destruction has been far greater than we supposed. All the inclemencies of all kinds which covered the site of Atlanta, only 400 have been left, and about 4,000 have been burned; but it is believed that the destruction would have been still greater if the inclemencies of the Catholic priest, who made many misrepresentations, had not been exposed. The Yankees army, against the firing of houses, which would have endangered the Catholic church and parishes.

We are sorry to learn that after the departure of the enemy, the few remaining houses, together with the debris left by the flames, including large quantities of iron, tools, and so on, were remorselessly set on fire, and the people from whom they had been taken, were compelled to run long distances to carry off the plunder. Hundreds were engaged in this shameful work for many days before their operations could be arrested. The few remaining dwelling-houses have been plundered of their furniture, and the State has been despoiled of large values.

**ATLANTA SINCE ITS RE-OCUPATION BY THE REBELS.**

A letter from the City Marshal of Atlanta, who has returned to that city, gives an account of what has been done to that unfortunate city. It says:

"From the best information I can get, there have been from fifty to three hundred wagons per day to Atlanta since the Federal forces left, and these wagons, with their loads, have been looted, broken, and trampled over by the Catholic soldiers in Sherman's army, against the firing of houses, which would have endangered the Catholic church and parishes.

Such is the logical result of the course which so many are pursuing, such the catastrophe for which, whether through ignorance, passion or design, it matters not, they are laboring. Is there not cause for pain, distress, anxiety? Is there not reason to believe that the country will overflow with terrible calamities and loss, and overthrow and ruin, if these busy, impudent, and impulsive men, who are now exercising their power, can impress their vicious lessons on the public? To ask these questions is to answer them. We venture, therefore, that we are likely to meet the most painful apprehensions, when we consider the tendency of the fanaticism, that so many and so many among us, who shudder at the acts of all that is base and unchristian, to assist in the destruction of the country in our greatest dread of foreign invasion? It matters not how good you can urge to be represented to us, if, at the same time it is believed that it is made a bad and hopeless one by mismanagement. People cannot have abandoned it once, but to repossess it again, and with what pains to them are they thus converted, and cast with what pains to such a conclusion pressed upon their minds?

Why can we not differ in opinion as friends? Why can we not, in our judgment, and compare, and let with the conscience of enemies and the God of Jehovah? Why can we not suppose that it is, at least, possible we may be mistaken in our personal opinions, and that those who are better informed of the truth, will be after all right? And why should it be a hard thing to acquiesce with a cheerful good temper in the decision which may be arrived at by our political tribunes, and to adopt it as our own?"

Let us not imagine that we are the only ones of the slaves who are in favor of independence. Independence for us, for we do not hang together, we will hang separately." Let us take the lesson to ourselves. We do not cease these blockings and combats among ourselves; if we do not rally together, and rally around our constituted authorities, if we do not unite to strengthen the hands that are stretched out to help us, then our cause is lost.

Every day, railroad, steamboat, water tank, pump, chimney, blacksmith shop (except one), and all the mills are burned. I think more than two-thirds of all the residences in the city are destroyed, but I can't give but a faint idea of the destruction.

The cemetery fence is all destroyed. The Yankees have buried their dead all over the city, and have taken the four great streets, to "hold them to hold up a separate flag for themselves." They have put their dead in private vaults, and have stolen coffins from other graves to cover the graves of their dead, and have rubbed our dead in the vanity of the silver coffin plates to make finger rings.

We had an election for Mayor and Council to-day. James C. Johnson and Dr. J. P. Alexander were candidates for Mayor, and we had a pretty good turnout for Alexander. Dr. Johnson's votes were polled. Calhoun received no major.

**PARK DAYS OF THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.**

From The Richmond Whig, Dec. 22.

How often since the fall of Donelson have our affairs been of so gloomy an aspect as to make the faint hearted predict the impossibility of escape. Every considerable disaster brings a repetition of these predictions. "Now," exclaimed the week-ago, "the war has come to us." "We have all got to die." "The dark clouds have never been seen; they have all gone, and of course, darkness, no one can tell." And yet over and over again, we have emerged from the difficulties in a manner and by means which were surprising only in consequence of their extreme simplicity.

If it be conceded that all previous thoughts were, as nothing compared to the way we were surprised, we shall be able to confirm our camp in our error. As it is, we have all got to die.

On the night of Friday, or the morning of Saturday, the steamer *Ram* belonging to the Bee Company, was run ashore on the Bold Head Beach. Henry King was head in that direction.

**A FORCE FROM GRANT'S ARMY THREATENING WELDON.**

From The Richmond Whig, Dec. 22.

The following table shows the whole population of the Confederate States, excluding Missouri and Kentucky, as determined by the United States Census of 1860:

Total White. Total Miles.

Alabama..... 325,451 275,000

Arkansas..... 10,151 10,000

Florida..... 27,718 45,000

Georgia..... 261,528 360,000

Louisiana..... 357,000 390,000

Mississippi..... 33,361 150,273

North Carolina..... 61,160 312,670

South Carolina..... 29,388 148,160

Tennessee..... 320,722 422,773

Texas..... 121,294 288,565

Virginia..... 1,047,411 288,573

Total..... 4,456,673 2,793,600

Between 17 and 20, 1860, 1,329,700.

Affived at 17 since 1860, 351,656

Total..... 1,681,656

Reduced Satural mortality..... 299,100

Aggregate remainder..... 1,481,556

To find out the number remaining within the actual limits of the Confederacy and under the control of our friends, we must make considerable deduction from these figures. Our estimates stand as follows:

DEPTFORD, N.J.—Arrived at 17

Alabama..... 2,100 15,000

Arkansas..... 10,100 10,000

Florida..... 20,000 4,000

Georgia..... 28,200 20,000

Louisiana..... 35,000 32,000

Mississippi..... 3,000 6,000

North Carolina..... 67,500 12,500

South Carolina..... 19,100 10,000

Tennessee..... 167,600 27,000

Texas..... 298,100 288,565

Total..... 1,095,700 331,656

1861-62..... 331,656

Total..... 1,464,356

Deducting from these numbers the natural average increase for each year, it is to say, fifteen thousand, and we have a figure equivalent to the number of fighting men now remaining in the Confederate Army, leaving out of account the mortality attributable to the war. The aggregate thus stands thus:

Northern between 17 and 20, 1860, 1,329,700.

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